

KASHEVSKIY, V.

The best in the Republic. Prof.-tekh. obr. 17 no.8:11 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Direktor Tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.2 g.Rig1.
(Riga--Vccational education)

KASHEYEVA, T.V.; TSEFT, A.L.

Precipitation of manganese hydroxide from solutions with a
constant pH content. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.met., obog.i ogneup.
no.2:33-38 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Manganese hydroxide)

TARASASHVILI, G.M.; KASHIBADZE, M.V.

Interchange of mineral substances between plants and soil in
hardwood forests of eastern Georgia. Trudy Inst.lesa AN Gruz.
SSR 11:65-76 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Georgia—Hardwoods) (Georgia—Forest soils)

TARASASHVILI, G.M.; KASHIBADZE, T.K.

Effect of forest litter on the regeneration of hardwood plantations
in eastern Georgia and methods of removing coarse litter. Trudy Inst.
lesa AN Gruz. SSR 8:125-140 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Georgia--Forests and forestry)

KASHIBADZE, T. V., Candidate Agric Sci (diss) -- "The effect of the canopy density of beech-hornbeam plantings on erosion processes". Tbilisi, 1959, published by the Acad Sci Georgian SSR. 20 pp (Min Agric USSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agric Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 118)

KASHIBADZE, V. V.

"Aerodynamic Resistance of Cross-Cut and Drift Mines with New Types of Timbering."
Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 23 Jun 49, Moscow Mining Inst imeni
I. V. Stalin.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and
Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>F</p> <p>4573. AIR RESISTANCE OF DRIFT WORKINGS WITH MODERN TYPES OF SUPPORT. <u>Kashibadze, V.V.</u> (ugol(Coal), 1949, (11), 26-29). Experiments were carried out with mine workings represented by pipes, one circular, 540m.m. in diameter, and one square with 400m.m. sides, followed by full scale experiments in a mine. Formulae for air resistance were obtained and the following suggestions were made. (1) In workings in which there are frames of I beams covering 25-30% of the roof area and wall area, The hollow in the I beams facing the air current should be plastered up. (2) Where there are reinforced concrete props supporting I beam capsills, ceiling the roof will reduce air resistance by about 25%. (3) Where there are I beam supports (annular or rectangular), bringing roof and walls to a smooth face will reduce air resistance 3.5 times. (L).</p>																			
A 50-51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										S-277-577-577-577									
S-277-577-577-577										S-277-577-577-577									

KASHIRADZE, V. V.

Aerodynamic resistance in mine shafts in new types of mine timbering. Moskva,
Ugletekhizdat, 1950. 98p. (51-1'894)

TN289.K3

KASHIBADZE, V.V., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk

Structure of air flow in mines equipped with conveyers. Nauch.dokl.vys.
shkoly; gor.delo. no.4:117-124 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii i tekhniki bezopas-
nosti Gruzinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Mine ventilation)

(Conveying machinery--Aerodynamics)

KASHIBADZE, V.V., dots.

Investigating the alpha-drag coefficient. Ugol' 34 no.11:39-42
N '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Mine ventilation) (Aerodynamics)

KASHIBADZE, V.V., dots.

Research on the coefficient of air-flow resistance in mine drifts reinforced with sectional reinforced concrete supports and equipped with belt conveyors. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.2:73-77 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Mine ventilation) (Mine timbering) (Conveying machinery)

KASHICHKINA, M. I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr. 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Kashichkina, M. I.	"Varieties of Fruit and Berry Crops"	Central Genetic Fruit and Berry Laboratory Imeni I. V. Michurin

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

ZAYETS, V.K., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KASHICHKINA, M.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SERGEYEVA, K.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SMOL'YANINOVA, N.K., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii; SIMONOVA, M.N., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii; FILOSOFOVA, T.P.; KAZAKOVA, Ye.D., redaktor; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Breeding barriers; a collection of articles] Seleksiia iagodnykh kul'tur; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 165 p. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sadovodstva imeni I.V.Michurina.
2. Moskovskaya plodovo-yagodnaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Simonova, Smol'yaninova)
(Berries)

KASHIK, I., SAMARIN, A.M.

"Influence of Carbon, Manganese and Silicon on Desulphurization of Liquid Iron in Vacuum,"

lecture given at the Fourth Conference on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institute of Metallurgy, Moscow, ~~July~~ July 1 - 6, 1957

S/137/62/000/005/003/150
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kashik, I., Skala, I.

TITLE: Measuring the surface tension of iron alloys in liquid state

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 8, abstract 5A48
(V sb. "Fiz-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961,
133-139)

TEXT: The method of maximum pressure in a gas bubble was used to investigate the effect of δ on σ of steel containing in %: C 0.03 - 0.05; Cu 0.3 - 0.4; Mn 0.5 - 1.5; 200 g heats were produced in a corundum crucible in air. σ of steel at 1,515 - 1,516°C decreases with time from about 1,130 to about 755 dyne/cm, which is obviously connected with higher O content. σ of low-alloyed Cr-Ni steel increases proportionally to the V content. Addition of S to C-saturated carbonyl Fe at 1,390 - 1,420°C, reduces σ .

T. Kolesnikova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

RUKHINA, Ye.V.; KASHIK, D.K.; DYUFUR, M.S.

Determination of the shape of sara grains by the use of a vibro-
separator. Uch.zap. LGU no.310:55-67 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

KASHIK, S.A.; BRONNIKOV, V.A.

Genesis of the quartz sand deposit of Tulum. Dokl. AN SSSR
142 no.2:429-430 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Tulum Region—Quartz)

ZIL'BERBLAT, G.S. (Moskva); KASHIK, S.A. (Irkutsk); DEMBERELIYN DASHZEVEG;
BOGDANOV, O.P.; BOGACHEV, V.V., prof. (Baku); ROZENGURT, M.Sh. (Odess);
LYUBIMOV, O. (Ostrov Vize); GIA DILIN, K.L.

News, events, facts. Priroda 51 no.8:113-122 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Mongol'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Ulan-Bator (for
Dembereliyn Dashzeveg). 2. Institut zoologii i parazitologii
AN UzSSR, Tashkent (for Bogdanov). 3. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.
Bakha AN SSSR (for Gladilin).

Science news

KASHIK, S.A.

Replacement of quartz with calcite in sedimentary rocks. *Geokhimiya*
no. 2:180-187 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KASHIK, S.A.

New data on Jurassic conglomerates in the southeastern part of the Irkutsk coal basin. Geol. i goefiz. no.12:101-106 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Irkutskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Irkutsk basin—Conglomerate)

VINICHENKO, N.N.; KASHIK, S.A.

Lithogenetic types and facies of the Jurassic in the Irkutsk
Coal Basin. Trudy Inst. zem. kory SO AN SSSR no.15:77-80'63
(MIRA 17:3)

VINICHENKO, N.N.; BORISOV, V.A.; KASHIK, S.A.; PANAYEV, V.A.

Facies conditions governing the formation of Jurassic sediments
in the Irkutsk Coal Basin. Trudy Inst. zem. kory SO AN SSSR
no.15:81-91 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

AKHAPKINA, A.I., nauchnyy sotr.; GORYACHEVA, L.M., nauchnyy sotr.; ISTOMINA, I.V., nauchnyy sotr.; KASHIKHIN, L.S., nauchnyy sotr.; ROZHKOVA, T.D., nauchnyy sotr.; KOPYLOV, D.I., kand. istoricheskikh nauk, red.; VOROB'YEV, M.A., red.; OVECHKIN, L.T., tekhn. red.

[Thirty years of the Yamal-Nenets National Area] 30 let Iamal'-Nenetskogo okruga; istoriko-ekonomicheskii ocherk. Tiumen', 1960.
87 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Tyumen' (Province) Upravleniye vnutrennikh del. Arkhivnyy otdel.
2. Tyumenskiy oblastnoy Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv, Tobol'sk (for Akhapkina, Goryacheva, Istomina, Kashikhin, Rozhkova).
(Yamal-Nenets National Area—Economic conditions)

KARIBDZHANOV, Suleyman Bayakeyevich, kand. ekon. nauk; TASHIKOV,
Shagatay; PONOMARENKO, N.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;
BAHANOV, M.D., red.

[Growth of the national income and welfare of Kazakhstan
workers] Rost natsional'nogo dokhoda i blagosostoiانيا
trudiashchikhsia Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazgostizdat,
1964. 118 p. MIRA 18: 1

L 32691-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6012230

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/004/0004/0006

AUTHOR: Utevskiy, L. M., Kashimov, F. R.

ORG: TsNIICHERMET

TITLE: Dislocation structure of hot-worked austenite and its "inheritance" by martensite

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no 4, 1966, pp 4-6

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, crystal dislocation, hot working, austenite, martensitic transformation/N30F2 austenitic steel, 40N27 austenitic steel

ABSTRACT: The question of whether defects of austenite are inherited by martensite was experimentally investigated with the aid of electron diffraction microscopy. Specimens of the austenitic steels N30F2 (30% Fe, Ni--2% V; $T_{\text{mart.trans.}} = -50^{\circ}\text{C}$) and 40N27 (27% Fe, Ni--0.4% C; $T_{\text{mart.trans.}} = -70^{\circ}\text{C}$) were either immediately water-quenched from 1100°C or hot-worked (rolled -- $v = 50 \text{ cm/sec}$, $\epsilon = 6-50\%$) at various temperatures prior to quenching. The necessary amount of martensite was obtained by cooling the specimens at temperatures $\sim 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ below $T_{\text{mart.trans.}}$. Electronmicroscopic examination showed that for specimens of both steels the dislocation density

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ACC NR: AP6012230

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increased with degree of deformation; high-temperature deformation (hot-rolling at 550-1000°C) of austenite, even when performed at a fast rate and immediately followed by acute cooling, is accompanied by a process of the polygonization type, however, and the total dislocation density markedly decreases; if, on the other hand, it is not immediately followed by acute cooling, the stability of dislocation formations increases, the subgrain boundaries get finer and more ordered, and ultimately this entire structure is eliminated by recrystallization. As for the austenite-martensite specimens, it was found that martensitic crystals indeed inherit the dislocation structure of austenite: the dislocation boundaries of austenite do not terminate at the austenite-martensite interfaces but continue in martensite. This is not a general rule, however, since, e.g. certain most mobile dislocations may be "swept out" by the growing crystal of martensite. Therefore, the term "inheritance" must be applied with reservations. Thus, low-temperature deformation (<550°C) creates a high and non-uniform dislocation density in the austenite and correspondingly increases the dislocation density of the austenite, thus enhancing the resistance of steel to plastic deformation. High-temperature deformation (hot rolling at 550-1000°C), on the other hand, results in an improved polygonal structure of austenite and it also fragments the crystals of martensite; the grain size and increases the plasticity and toughness of the steel.

S/123/61/000/015/006/032
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Kashin

TITLE: Gang technology as the basis of the mechanization and automation of production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 15, 1961, 1, abstract 15B1 (V sb. "Gruppovaya tekhnol. v mashinostr. i priborostr.", Moscow - Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1960, 187-200)

TEXT: At the mass and big-lot production sections of the STZ the ganging-up of parts for machining is carried out on the basis of their structural similarity and technological common features and is effected by means of: 1) multi-position fixtures in which part of several types are machined simultaneously; 2) fixtures for the machining of various parts of a gang without resetting; 3) fixtures making it possible to machine different parts of one gang with rapid resetting. The author presents examples of introducing into production the conveyer-type gang machining of two fuel tank brackets, a production line for the mechanical working of right and left-hand radiator stands, special unit-head machines with swivel tables, rendering possible the concentration of various

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S/123/61/000/015/006/032
A004/A101

Gang technology as the basis ...

operations or the simultaneous machining of several parts, etc. He presents the efficiency characteristics of using gang machining methods. There are 24 photos

D. Vaks

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KASHIN, A.

Construct clubhouses for machine builders faster and better. Sov.
profsoiuzy 4 no.9:67-70 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Zavednyushchiy kul'turno-massovym otdelom TSentral'nogo Komiteta
profsoyusa rabochikh mashinostroyeniya.
(Clubhouses)

KASHIN, M.A.

109-9-9/15

AUTHORS: Kaptsov, L.N., Abdyukhanov, M.A. and Kashin, A.A.

TITLE: Application of the Quasi-Linear Method to the Analysis of a High Frequency Oscillator Employing a Transistor (Primeneniye kvazilineynogo metoda k analizu vysokochastotnogo generatora na poluprovodnikovom triode)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol. II, Nr 9, pp. 1170 - 1173 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A simple oscillator circuit containing a parallel RC network in the emitter and employing a single point-contact transistor (see Fig.1) is considered. The system is assumed to be operating at a comparatively high frequency so that the equivalent circuit of the transistor can be represented as an inductance L_T and a negative resistance R_T . It is assumed that under these conditions the waveform of the oscillations is sinusoidal. The circuit can easily be analysed by determining its $R_T = f_1(u_{30})|_{\omega = \text{const}}$ and its $L_T = f_2(u_{30})|_{\omega = \text{const}}$, where u_{30} is the amplitude of the first harmonic of the transistor input voltage. It is more convenient, however, to replace the function L_T by a

Card 1/3 function C_T such that $C_T = 1/\omega^2 L_T$. A set of functions

109-9-9/15

Application of the Quasi-Linear Method to the Analysis of a High Frequency Oscillator Employing a Transistor.

ASSOCIATION: Physics Faculty of the Moscow State University
im. M.V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy Fakul'tet Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova).

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

KASHIN, A. A.

PA 65/49742

USSR/Electricity - Machinery, Design - Nov 48
Currents, Electric -
Direct

"Physical Limitations in DC Machines and Certain
Related Problems of Design," V. T. Kas'yakov,
A. A. Kashin, R. A. Lytkin, I. N. Rabinovich,
D. V. Shapiro, Laureates of Stalin Prize, Elek-
troslav' Factory Imeni Stalina, 5 pp

"Vest Elektro-Prom" No 11

Points out increasing importance of DC machines
and new design problems cropping up. Devotes
attention to problem of increasing the ultimate

65/49742

USSR/Electricity - Machinery, Design Nov 48
(Contd.)

power of DC motors for a given diameter of their
armatures--permitting an increase in motor speed,
decrease in weight and dimensions, and decrease
in flywheel moment for reversible motors. Analyzes
means of increasing ultimate power and commutating
ability, and improving design, and points out
other problems requiring attention.

65/49742

KASHIN, A.A.

Construction of a compressor station with GT-700-5 gas turbine units. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.4:19 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Proizvoditel' rabot stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya No.7
Tresta po stroitel'stvu gazoprovodov Glavnefteprovodstroya
Ministerstva stroitel'stva predpriyatiy neftyanoy promyshlennosti
SSSR, Novgorod.
(Gas turbines) (Pipelines—Buildings and structures)

MINICHEV, V.M.; KASHIN, A.A.

Five-unit converter. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.-
nauch,i tekh.inform. 16 no.7:33-34 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Electric current converter)

ACC NR: AP7002205

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/006/1120/1122

AUTHOR: Kashin, A. A.; Klimanov, F. P.; Kushnerevskiy, Yu. V.; Mirkotan, S. F.;
Nerovnya, L. K.

ORG: Moscow State University, Physics Department (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskoy fakul'tet); Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation, AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR)

TITLE: Drift of small-scale inhomogeneities at Mirnyy (Antarctica)

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1120-1122

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, ionospheric drift, ionospheric inhomogeneity, ionospheric radio wave

ABSTRACT: Observations of ionospheric drifts were organized at Mirnyy during the Eighth Antarctic Expedition. Measurements of the motion of small-scale inhomogeneities were made using the short-range reception method. "Delta"-type antennas with an active load of 600 ohm served as the receiving antennas. To reduce the effects of polarization and radio noise on the measurements, the receiving antennas were placed in parallel. Signals from the receiving antennas were fed to an antenna switch through a matching balancing transformer is a single-wire hf cable. A wide-band

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UDC: 550.388.2

ACC NR: AP7002205

rhombic antenna served as the transmitting antenna. The drift-measuring system was an ordinary ionospheric station operating at fixed frequencies. The transmitter, a pulsed wide-band power amplifier, had the following characteristics: pulse width, 200 μ sec; repetition frequency, 50 cps; pulse power 1—1.5 kw; and frequency range, 1.5—18.0 Mc. Operation of the entire system was controlled by a synchronizer. The receiver, a superheterodyne unit, had the following characteristics: frequency range, 1.5—18.0 Mc; transmission band, 15 kc; and sensitivity for a 2:1 S/N ratio, 2 μ v. At the input of the receiver an electronic switch successively coupled antennas to it. Received and amplified signals were fed to an oscillograph and subsequently photographed at a rate of 13 cm/sec from its screen.

The drift of small-scale inhomogeneities in the E and F2 layers was observed from March to December 1963. It was found that drift velocity in the two layers varied from 40 to 400 m/sec, with average values of 180 and 214 m/sec, respectively. Drift was primarily to the northwest and southeast.

The results of a harmonic analysis of annual data on ionospheric drift indicated that for each of the two layers there was a constant component of the drift velocity which had large amplitude and was directed toward the equator (i.e., was almost perpendicular to the auroral zone).

The vectors of diurnal and semidiurnal drift components were found to rotate counter clockwise in the E layer and clockwise in the F2 layer; both velocity vectors were larger in the F2 layer than in the E layer.

The semidiurnal component of the drift velocity prevailed in the E layer, while the diurnal component in the F2 layer.

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Concerning the relationship between drift velocity and magnetic activity it was revealed that this relationship was almost absent in the E layer, while it manifested itself clearly in the F2 layer: the drift velocity increased sharply with an increase in the magnetic activity.

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SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 3/3

KASHIN, A.F.

Design of the winding mechanisms of ring spinning machines. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.1:60-64. '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kostromskoy tekhnologicheskoy institut.
(Spinning machinery)

ANISHEVA, N.A.; BALAKIREV, V.F.; VETRENKO, Ye.A.; KASHIN, A.I.;
KOMLEV, G.A.

Volatilization of zinc during the smelting of copper
concentrates. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:83-95 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

ISHCHENKO, Ivan Ivanovich. Prinimal uchastiye KASHIN, A.N.;
RAGINSKIY, S.A., nauchnyy red.; YAKUBOVICH, I.L., red.;
TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Masonry] Kamennye raboty. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 374 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Masonry)

KASHIN, A.S.

Use of ichthyol in veterinary surgery. Veterinariia 35 no.4:65-66
Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Glavnyy vetvrach Udmurtskoy respublikanskoy veterinarnoy poli-
kliniki.

(Ichthammol)

KASHIN, A.S.; ASHIKHMIN, A.V.

Preventing lambs and sheep from eating wool. Veterinariia 41 no.3:62
Mr '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela Ministerstva proizvodstva i
zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov Udmurtskoy ASSR (for
Kashin). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Krasnozorskoy veterinarnoy
lechebnitsy, Udmurtskaya ASSR (for Ashikhmin).

KASHIN, A. S. (Veterinary Doctor, City of Izhevsk, Municipal Veterinary Polyclinic).

"Fixation of a scar as it is opened"...

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 8, August 1962 pp. 51

KASHIN, A.S.; GUSEV, I.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Production of pregnant mare's serum. Veterinariia 39 no.11:
57-58 N '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela Ministerstva proizvodstva i
zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov Udmurtskoy ASSR.

SMYSHLYAYEV, V.K. (Yoshkar-Ola); BAYTAL'SKIY, M.M. (Odessa); IVANOVA, Zh. (Vratsa, Bolgariya); USHAKOV, V.V. (Staryy Oskol); PRESMAN, A.A. (Sverdlovsk); LEVIN, M.N. (Tartu); BRIGADIN, I.Ya. (Moskva); LEVIN, M.I. (Tartu); KASHIN, B.I. (Kalininskaya obl.)

Problems for students. Mat. v shkole no.6:90-91 N-D '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

KASHIN, B.M.

Machining spherical supports for the LON-34-R bearings.
Stan. 1 instr. 35 no.12:34-35 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KASHIN, B.V.; PANASEVICH, A.P., redaktor

[Labor protection for Soviet universities and scientific institutes;
a handbook] Okhrana truda v vysshei shkole i nauchnykh uchrezh-
deniakh SSSR; spravochnik. Izd. 2-e, dop. Leningrad, Izd-vo Lenin-
gradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta imeni A.A.
Zdanova, 1952. 327 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Safety engineering)

KASHIN, G., inzh.; VELIYEV, I., inzh.

Maintain strictly the proper work regime of boilers.
Mor.flot 25 no.6:25-26 J1 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

ALEKSEYEV, Kir Borisovich; BEBENIN, Gennadiy Georgiyevich.
Prinimal uchastiye KASHIN, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BODNER, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;
LOSEVA, G.F., red.

[Control of a space vehicle] Upravlenie kosmicheskim
letatel'nyy apparatom. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964.
401 p. (MIRA 17:6)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; KASHIN, I.V.,
konstruktor

New type of chair for performing otolaryngological operations with
the patient in a sitting position. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol.
19 no.5:79-81 S-0 '99, (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. B.S.
Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta 2-go Moskovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i Tsentral'nogo proyektno-
konstruktorakogo byuro (nachal'nik - N.F.Tsvetkov) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for
Preobrazhenskiy).

(OTOLARYNGOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

TERSKIKH, I.I.; BOLOTOVSKIY, V.M.; KASHIN, I.V.

Institute of Virology's chamber No.2 (IVK2) for work with aerosols.
Vop. virus. 6 no.6:743-745 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(VIROLOGY: EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES) (AEROSOLS)

KASHIN, I.V.; IVANOV, V.M.

Eliminating the fitting of ball-bearing tracks. Av.prom. 26
no.8:60-62 Ag '57. (MLA 15:4)
(Ball bearings)

KASHIN, I.V.

Multiple-purpose device for winding minor springs. Av.prom. 26
no.8:79-80 Ag '57. (MIRA 15:4)
(Winding machines)

TERSКИХ, I.I.; BOLOTOVSKIY, V.M.; KASHIN, I.V.

The IVK₂ aerosol chamber. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch. med. in-
form AMN SSSR no.1:33-34 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut virusologii im. D.I.Ivanskogo (direktor -- prof.
P.N.Kosyakov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

KASHIN, K. I. Dr. Physicomath Sci.

Dissertation: "Physical Analysis of the Causes for the Peculiarities in the Climate of Yakutia." Central Inst. of Weather Forecasting, 8 Jul 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jul, 1947 (Project #17836)

KASHIN, K.

KASHIN, K., POTOSYAN, Kh., and TABOROVSKIY, N., "Problem of the Present State of Frontological Analysis," No 6 pp 21-24.
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

KASHIN, K. I.

"Valuation of the Non-Advective Variation in Temperature in Centers of Heat and Cold," Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, Issue No. 1, 1949.

U-1442, 28 Aug 51

KASHIN, K. I. and POGOSYAN, H. P.

"Several Principal Questions in the Field of Short-Term Prognosis of Weather,"
Meteorology and Hydrology, Vol. 2, 1949.

KASHIN, K.I.

AKS

HYDROMETEOROLOGY

551.579:551.573(47)

3.5-246

Kashin, K.I. and Pogorian, KH.P., O vlagosoborote v atmosfere. (On moisture exchange in the atmosphere.) Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 1:5-13, Sept. 1950. 3 tables, 6 refs. DLC- The purpose of this study is to estimate the role of evaporation in the hydrologic cycle over small and large surface of the continent. The work by Tainzerling on this problem published in 1949 contains inaccurate conclusions because of the incorrect method used in his investigations. For correct determination of the amount of moisture transported by the air masses from ocean to continent it is necessary to know: the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, precipitation, runoff and evaporation. The moisture content in the air should be taken in consideration up to 4-5 km elevation. The authors analyzed the observation for the U.S.S.R. and presented the following conclusions: 1) the important factor in moistening of the atmosphere is the evaporation from large surfaces. the evaporation from small areas is not effective; 2) the forest belts increase the roughness of the soil surface and therefore give some increased amount of precipitation and 3) the

(over)

coefficient of moisture exchange for European U.S.S.R. presented
by Tsinzerling as 2.5 is exaggerated approximately 7 times.
Subject Headings: 1. Hydrologic cycle 2. Evaporation 3. Water transport
4. U.S.S.R.- U.T.Z.

KASHIN, S.I.

AUS

GENERAL METEOROLOGY

3.5-25

551.5:632.187

Kashin, S.I. and Gritsenko, M.V., Lesnye požary vo Frantsii. (Forest fires in France.) Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 3:14-19, Nov. 1950. 2 figs., 3 tables. DLC- The synoptic conditions over western Europe and in particular over southwestern France for the period June-Aug. 1949, during which extensive forest fires occurred, are described. The persistent anticyclonic conditions with the accompanying high temperature favored continuous drought. Tables of 1300 hr air temperature, dewpoint and mean increase of fire hazard index per day (scale of V.G. Nestorov) for several localities are given. Subject headings: 1. Forest fires 2. Fire weather 3. France. - I.L.D.

KOLOBKOV, N.V.; MEZENTSEV, V.A.; KASHIN, K.I., doktor geograf.nauk,
otv.red.; YEZERSKIY, Ye.M., red.; KUZNETSOV, N.S., red.kart;
CHLEYKH, D.A., tekhn.red.

[Storm phenomena in the atmosphere] Groznye isvleniia
atmosfery. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1951. 149 p.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Storms)

KASHIN, K.I.

Infiltration of water into a thin soil layer. Trudy TSIP no.30:52-
59 '53. (MIRA 11:3)

(Soil percolation)

KASHIN, K. I. and GRITSENKO, M. V.

"Problem of the Movement of Cyclones and Anticyclones".
Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 6, pp 3-7, 1954.

Out of 77 cyclones 75 were moving in a region where on the preceding day foci of heat were situated at the 500-mb surface. Anticyclones in 30 cases out of 45 were moving in the direction of the focus of cold. A cyclone that has appeared in the neighborhood of a focus of cold becomes slightly mobile and filled up; the same can be said about an anticyclone that has appeared in the neighborhood of warm air. (RZhGeol, No 8, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

4X L. Romanov, A. I.

AID P - 3865

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 28/35

Author : Romanov, N. N.

Title : Review of the article of K. I. Kashin and M. V. Gritsenko
"On changes of pressure at the earth surface"

Periodical : Met. i. gidr., 6, 59-60, N/D 1955

Abstract : This article appeared in the No. 5, 1954 issue of this
periodical. The reviewer criticizes the article for
careless and "foggy" deliberations on the movement of
air and turbulence.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721010018-1"

USSR/Physics of the Atmosphere - Dynamic Meteorology, M-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36115

Author: Kashin, ~~И~~ I., Belousov, S. L.

Institution: None

Title: Weather Forecasting

Original

Periodical: Nauka i zhizn', 1956, No 5, 40-42

Abstract: Popular discussion of the physical-mathematical method of investigating atmospheric processes and on the value of mathematical computers for weather prediction.

Card 1/1

KASHIN, K.I.; GRITSENKO, M.V.

Surface of zero pressure changes. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:9-13 Ag
'56. (MIRA 9:11)

(Atmospheric pressure)

KASHIN, K. I.

"Causes of formation and transference of cyclones and anticyclones,"
paper submitted at International Assoc. of Meteorology Meetings, Toronto,
Canada, 3-14 Sep 57

C-3,800,327

KASHIN, K.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

352

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

XX let Tsentral'nomu institutu prognozov (Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Otdeleniye) 1957. 70 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 55) 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (title page): Kashin, I.I.; Ed. (inside book): Tarkhunova, V.I.; Tech. Ed.: Mayorov, V.V.

PURPOSE: The collection of articles is intended for employees of the meteorological service as well as for those interested in the activities of the Central Institute of Forecasting.

COVERAGE: The collection commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting and mentions the leading scientists and their fields of interest.

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Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting (352)

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kashin, K.I. Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of
Weather Forecasting 3

The author surveys the development of scientific endeavor in the field of synoptic meteorology in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting (TsIP). The Institute was created in January 1936 at the Central Weather Bureau (TsBP) in Moscow. In 1943, the dynamic meteorology division was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Central Geophysical Observatory to that of the Institute of Weather forecasting. From 1938 the Institute has been engaged in research on baric topography. The following personalities are mentioned with their main fields of interest: Asknazy, A.I.; Khromov, S.P.; Klemin, I.A.; and Dyubyuk, A.F. investigated air mass movements and atmospheric circulation including front analysis; Zubyan, G.D.; Dubentsov, V.R.; Batyayeva, T.F.; Pogosyan, Kh. P.; Taborovskiy, N.L.; and Peterenko, N.V. investigated the composition of baric

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Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting 352

topography maps; Kuznetsov, Ye. S.; Uspenskiy, B.D.; and Vetlov, I.P. investigated changes in pressure and baric field forecasting; Morskoy, G.I.; Lebedeva, N.V.; and Orlova, Ye. N. investigated vertical air currents; Pchelko, I.G. investigated aviation meteorology; Zak, Ye. G.; Abramovich, K.G.; Gogoleva, Ye. I.; Bachurina, A.A.; Turketti, Z.L.; and Cherkasskaya, V.M. investigated cloudiness and precipitation; Kpichak, O.G.; Bugayev, V.A.; and Dzhordzio, V.A. investigated types of synoptic processes; Dmitriyeva, G.V. investigated forsts; Bel'skaya, M.N. and Tomashevich, L.V. investigated cyclones; Blinova, Ye.N. investigated hydrodynamic methods of forecasting; Mashkovich, S.A. investigated climatic conditions in the Northern Hemisphere; Musayelyan, Sh.A.; Bykov, V.V.; and Dobryshman, Ye. M. investigated the effect of topography on atmospheric processes; Luzhnaya, N.N.; Mertsalova, A.N.; Nikitina, Ye.A.; Samoylov, A.I.; and Chernova, V.F. investigated short-term weather forecasting; Pagava, S.T.; Mul'tanovskiy, B.P.; Borisova, Ye.I.; Blyumina, L.I.; Kist, M.A.; Tsepkanova, Ye. I.; and Shishkova, V.G. investigated long-term forecasting; Aristov, N.A.;

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Nekrasov, V.P.; Ped', D.A.; Khrabrov, Yu.B.; and Shtabova, A.I. investigated synoptic forecasting in general; Kats, A.L.; Kurganskaya, V.M.; and Semenov, V.G. investigated atmospheric macroprocesses; Gritsenko, M.V. (a woman) investigated forest fires and preventive forecasting; Apollov, B.A.; Bregman, G.R.; Komarov, V.D.; Nikitin, V.L.; Pivarelis, V.P.; Belinkov, S. Yu.; Gurevich, Ye. M.; Kazantsev, B.P.; Kalinin, G.P.; Kuz'min, P.P.; Makarova, T.T.; Piotrovich, V.V.; and Popov, Ye. G. investigated hydrology and hydrological forecasting; Sapozhnikov, V.I.; Zmiyeva, Ye. S.; Parshin, V.N.; Salov, M.S.; Bagrov, N.A.; and Velikanov, M.A. investigated the hydrography of spring floods; Darman, Z.I.; Istoshina, O.A.; Milyukov, P.I.; Somov, N.V.; Kharshan, Sh. A.; Vazhnov, A.N.; and Podvishenskaya, N.Ya. investigated river discharge and its forecasting; Ginzburg, B.M. Komarov, V.D.; Savchenkova, Ye.I.; and Shulyakovskiy, L.G. investigated ice conditions; Somov, M.M. (one-time chief of an Antarctic expedition); Ovchinnikov, I.G. (perished in Antartica); and Vize, V. Yu. investigated conditions in polar regions; Belinskiy, N.A.; Kalinin, G.P.; Karakash, A.I.; Ivanov, G.S.; Sauksan, Ye. M.;

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Twentieth Anniversary of the Central Institute of Forecasting 352

Glagoleva, M.G.; Kan, S.I.; and Tyutnev, Ya.A. investigated forecasting at sea; Shigolev, A.A.; Verigo, S.A.; Razumova, L.A.; Mastinskaya, S.B.; Kulik, M.S.; Tsuberbiller, Ye.A.; Moiseychik, V.A.; Ulanova, Ye.S.; Protserov, A.V.; and Ventskevich, G.Z. investigated agro-meteorology. Other personalities mentioned are: Skvortsov, V.N., chief of the radio-meteorological center; Shchetko, S.K., chief of the meteorological reports processing division; and Sagatovskiy, N.V., in charge of preparing the Trudy of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting for print. Pchelko, I.G. has been in charge of the division of aviation meteorology organized at the Institute of Weather Forecasting in 1948. The division works on the improvement of meteorological services for aviation. Considerable progress was made in the field of short-term forecasting: in 1955 the percentage of correct forecasting amounted to 78 percent as against only 58 percent in 1936. There are no references.

Pchelko, I.G. Twenty Years of Scientific Research at the Institute on Developing a Methodology of Short-term and Long-term Weather Forecasting

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Card 5/17

59-11-V
BELINSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich; KASHIN, K.I., professor, otvetstvennyy
redaktor; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., redaktor; BRAYNINA, M.I.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Using data on characteristics of atmospheric processes for
long-range forecasting] Ispol'zovanie nekotorykh osobennostei
atmosfernykh protsessov dlia dolgosrochnykh prognozov. Leningrad,
Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1957. 201 p. (MIRA 10:6)
(Weather forecasting)

50-11-3/9

AUTHOR: Kashin, K. I.

TITLE: The Development of Synoptic Meteorology in 40 Years (Razvitiye sinopticheskoy meteorologii za 40 let)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, pp. 17 - 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The development of synoptic meteorology is outlined by three circumstances:

- 1) Density and quality of the meteorologic and aerologic system.
- 2) Methods of analysis and forecast of the development of synoptic processes.
- 3) The staff which can fully make use of the material of meteorologic and aerologic observations based on the best results of the development of synoptic processes.

Short-Time Weather-Forecast:

Starting from 1930 scientific research work developed mainly into the following directions:

- 1) Classification of air masses and investigation of their characteristics.
 - 2) Investigation of weather areas.
 - 3) Study of the types of synoptic processes and of weather.
 - 4) Investigation of the connections of characteristics and synoptic processes.
 - 5) Study of extraordinary phenomena.
- After the year 1930 numerous investigations of extra-

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50-11-3/9

The Development of Synoptic Meteorology in 40 Years

ordinary phenomena were carried out. They were arranged from the point of view of weather areas as well as of their formation and this led in many cases to positive results.

In the years from 1937-38 a far-reaching utilization of the results of air observations was made in analysing the synoptic position as well as the elaboration of the methods for the utilization of maps of barometric topography, vertical means of the atmosphere as well as a number of aerologic diagrams. In about 1940 scientific research subject matter was almost completely connected with the utilization of aerologic material, as we see. The analysis of synoptic processes was actually carried out in all three dimensions of the space. In the Central Institute of Weather-Forecasts works on the precalculation of pressure fields were carried out which are based on the extrapolation method of Petersen and Kondratjeff as well as on the isallobar method.

The results of several works carried out in the course of research processes show a close mutual interference of processes of dynamic and synoptic meteorology. The work of the specialists of these two fields have created a basis for the solution of the task of the quantitative forecast of rain. The working out of the methods of forecast of the pressure field and of vertical flows in the atmosphere is the most important task in synoptic meteorology as on

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The Development of Synoptic Meteorology in 40 Years

its solution the result as well as the success of the forecasts of a number of most important meteorologic elements and phenomena depend. Now there are already methods of determination of the change of humidity with the air movement over dry or moistened ground. The essential success in the practice of the determination of forecasts is the composition of the map for the future situation. And now a few data in order to rectify weather forecasts. From 1937 to 1947 it increased to 9 % and from 1947 to 1956 to 10 %.

Long-Term Weather-Forecast:

As we know, long term forecasts have been published in the USSR since 1922. The method of long-term forecast was based on the idea of B. P. Mil'tanovskiy dealing with the uniformity of development of synoptic macro-processes in certain periods.

The further scientific research work, which was carried out by Mil'tanovskiy's collaborators, consisted in the study of the processes which determine the borders of synoptic seasons as well as in the elaboration of series of phases of synoptic processes which lead to the one or other meteorologic phenomenon. At present the elaboration and perfection of the method of composition of monthly forecasts develop into various directions, e.g. in the Central Insti-

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The Development of Synoptic Meteorology in 40 Years

tute for Forecasts the forecast method of anomalies of the monthly mean temperature is elaborated by means of the equations of hydro- and thermodynamics and the method of forecast for one month is determined by means of the making use of the rhythm of a wider class of synoptic processes than that of an earlier time. Also in the field of forecasts of short early character new suggestions are made use of at present. The character of circulation for 2- 3 days is determined according to the whirlwind field and the distribution of heat - and cold centers.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Meteorology-Development-USSR
2. Weather forecasting-USSR

Card 4/4

KASHIN, K-I.

SUBJECT: USSR/Radiomethods in Meteorology 25-4-30/34
AUTHOR: Kashin, K.I., Professor
TITLE: Radiomethods in Meteorology (Radiometody v Meteorologii)
PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - April 1957, # 4, p 61 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: A critical report about a book entitled "Radio-Meteorology" (Radiometeorologiya) written by D.N. Vasilov and published by Gostekhizdat in 1956. It consists of Part I. Electromagnetic Fields in the Atmosphere (Elektromagnitnyye Polya v Atmosfere) and Part II. Physical Bases of Radio-Meteorology (Fizicheskiye Osnovy Radiometeorologii). The writer tells about the achievements of modern science in the field of radiometeorology based on personal experiments and those made by other scientists. The critic criticizes the author for using a majority of sources older than 1950. Notwithstanding this defect he finds the book useful and worth reading not only by meteorologists, geophysicists and radio-amateurs for whom this book was originally written but for the general reader as well.
ASSOCIATION:
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.
Card 1/1

AUTHORS:

Kashin, K.I., Gritsenko, M.V

50-58-5-5/20

TITLE:

The Connection Between Air Temperature and Moisture
Deficiency (Svyaz' temperatury vozdukha s defitsitom
vlazhnosti)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 29-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This connection had to be determined during the elaboration of the forecasts of the danger of forest fires. A short survey of publications on this problem in other fields is given (references 1 -4). In order to determine in which manner the nature of this connection changes according to the time of year, diagrams for several points of the USSR and for every individual month were separately constructed. On the basis of those the authors came to the conclusion that the continental stations yield a more or less equal connection of the investigated elements within each month. In Syktyvkar, Moscow, Petrozavodsk, Minsk, Sverdlovsk, Omsk and Krasnoyarsk the average deviation of the moisture deficiency corresponding to the temperatures of 10, 15 and 20° C (in May) and 20, 25 and 30° C (in August) only varies within the range of 1-2 mb

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The Connection Between Air Temperature and Moisture Deficiency

(table 1). the maximum deviations amount to 3-4 mb. From the data of table 1 is to be seen that diagrams of the above-mentioned type can actually be plotted for 29 points of the USSR (figure 1). The differences in the nature of the connection are explained by the fact that one and the same temperature is in individual months caused by different synoptical situations. Diagrams for littoral stations show a different nature of connection when they are plotted for stations at different seas. The direction of wind and the temperature difference between the continent and the water are decisive factors here. In the littoral stations a lower value of moisture deficiency than in the continental stations corresponds to one and the same temperature. The diagram of the littoral stations may not be united for different oceans. The difference under review (table 2) is in individual months dependent on one or the other of synoptical processes above the continent and the littoral zone. For the characteristic of the danger of forest fires it would be expedient to plot detailed diagrams. For prognoses they could at most remain valid for 3 days. Table 3 shows the average values of

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The Connection Between Air Temperature and Moisture Deficiency

the moisture deficiency for continental and littoral stations. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

1. Meteorology
2. Humidity--Temperature factors
3. Humidity
--Climatic factors

Card 3/3

~~KASHIN, Kensarin Ivanovich; PAGAVA, Serapion Tadayevich; SAGATOVSKIY,~~
~~N.V., otv.red.; BLINNIKOV, L.V., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn.red.~~

[Study of large monthly air temperature anomalies in the
European part of the U.S.S.R.] Issledovanie znachitel'nykh
mesiachnykh anomalii temperatury vozdukha na Evropeiskoi
territorii SSSR. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 130 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Atmospheric temperature)

LENINGRAD, TSENTRAL'NYY INSTITUT PROGNOZOV

3(7)

SOV/50-59-2-6/25

AUTHORS: Kashin, K. I., Gritsenko, M. V.

TITLE: Effect of Advection of Different Layers of the Atmosphere on Cyclone and Anticyclone Shifts (Vliyaniye adveksii razlichnykh sloyev atmosfery na peremeshcheniye tsiklonov i antitsiklonov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 30 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is shown that it is not necessary to use the concept of pressure transport in explaining the formation and shifting of cyclones. The air shift which causes the advective pressure change (due to temperature advection) can be calculated from the direction and velocity of the wind and on the basis of the temperature gradient. Likewise the shift of heat and cold centers can be calculated from the direction and velocity of the wind. However, it is very difficult in practice to determine this shift. The cyclones and anticyclones shift into heat- and cold centers (Ref 7), i.e. in those cases in which the pressure change is mainly due to dynamic factors. Since at present no method is known for the determination of these factors, the attempt is made

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Effect of Advection of Different Layers of the
Atmosphere on Cyclone and Anticyclone Shifts

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in this article to determine the direction of shift of cyclones and anticyclones in dependence on the advection in different layers of the atmosphere. The evaluation of data obtained by measurements is given in the article. It is shown that with great differences in air temperature in the lower troposphere layer the temperature change in the cyclone- or anticyclone system is determined mainly by the air temperature change in the lower layer (1-4 km). This means that the shift of the warm air is accompanied by falling pressure in the cyclone area, since the denser air is replaced by less dense one. Behind the cyclone the pressure increases as a result of the denser air flowing in. In order to find a positive answer to the question of how to determine the direction of shift of cyclones in dependence upon the advection data obtained over the periods June-December 1955 as well as January-May and November-December 1956 were evaluated. In the case of shifts of cyclones and anticyclones in whose centers considerable temperature differences are to be found experience showed that these shifts occur along a line at which a temperature discontinuity

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Atmosphere on Cyclone and Anticyclone Shifts

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of at least 3° per 100 km was noted. The extent of pressure change in the cyclones may be determined by means of diagram 4 contained in the present article, and the direction of the cyclone shift by means of figure 2 (that is to say, in cases where a definite temperature boundary can be observed). In table 4 the more difficult cases of the analysis and forecasting of cyclone and anticyclone shifts are discussed. These are cases in which no temperature difference can be noted. The data obtained by the authors showed that heat- and cold centers have a great influence upon the shifts of barometric formations in cases in which the centers are rather immobile and where no advection can be found. Studies of cases with rather immobile barometric formations showed that within the range of these barometric formations no well developed temperature discontinuity line is to be found in any of these cases, neither in the center nor at the periphery. At the same time, no advection occurs in the upper troposphere layers. Such barometric formations are most often found below heat- or cold centers. The article

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is summarized as follows: an important number of the cyclones and anticyclones shift in accordance with a definite advection in the upper layers. However, it is difficult to compile accurate statistics on this fact, since there are only few qualified radioprobes in higher layers. There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 8 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

KASHIN, K.I.

Relation between calculated and observed velocities of winds
over the ocean. Trudy MGI 23:79-84 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Winds)

KASHIN, K.I.; USHAKOVA, L.L.

Adaptation of the direction of wave propagation to the wind
field of constant direction. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:26-33
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Waves) (Winds)

NAZARETOV, M.B.; NAZAROV, V.B.; OLEYNIKOV, I.D.; STADNIKOV, V.I.;
KASHIN, R.K.; GERASIMOV, G.G.

Damping a powerful gasser. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 12:60-67
D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. K. N. KASHIN
2. USSR (600)
4. Bee Culture
7. Basic tasks of beekeepers for 1953. Pchelovodstvo 30 no. 1. 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KASHIN, Konstantin Vasil'yevich

[Visual methods of propaganda at the "Skorokhod" Plant] Na-
gliadnaia agitatsiia na "Skorokhode." Leningrad, Lenizdat,
1959. 62 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Efficiency, Industrial)

KASHIN, L.A.

Compiling map originals based on stereoscopic photography of the
topography (methods used in the Northern Caucasus Aerial Geodetic
Institute of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography).
Geod.1 kart.no.2:45-46 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Caucasus, Northern--Aerial photogrammetry)

KASHIN, L.A.

Working area of aerial photographs. Geod i kart no.3:20-22 My '56.
(Aerial photography) (MIRA 9:10)

POLEZHAYEV, V.I.; KASHIN, L.A.

Stereotopographic work in field parties. Geod.1 kart. no.6:50-53
Ag '56. (MIRA 9:11)

(Topographical surveying)

KASHIN, L. A.

AUTHOR: None Given SOV/6-58-6-18/21

TITLE: Chronicle (Khronika)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 77-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From April 25 - 28, 1958 a Conference of the Chief Engineers and Directors of the Technical Control of Aerial Surveying Enterprises took place at the Moscow Central Bureau of Surveying and Cartography of the Ministry of the Interior of the USSR (Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR). It dealt with the improvement of the production organization and the quality of topographical work in surveying of official importance. The following lectures were held: S. G. Sudakov, Deputy Director of the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR on: "Main Problems in the Further Improvement of Topographical Work in Surveying of Official Importance". The Chief-Engineers of the enterprises held the following lectures: S. G. Gavrilov - "Technical Projecting of Topographical-Geodesic Field Work". S. I. Yurov - "Comprehensive Performance of the Position- and Elevation Orientation of Aerial Photographs", B. D. Zaprudnov - "Taking a Combined Photograph of Flat Country Covered With Forests", L. A.

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Kashin - "Organization of the Financial Administration in Field Subdivisions of the Aerial Surveying Enterprise North-Caucasus"; M. V. Avilov, Director of the Stereo Works at the MAGP - "Control Operations on Stereotopographical Photographs at the MAGP". - The scientific members of the staff of the TsNIIGAIK: held the following lectures:
B. A. Larin - "The Possibilities of Using the Light-Range-Finder in Compiling Geodesic Constructions". V. Ya. Mikhaylov - "On the Improvement of the Photographic Quality of Photographs". P. I. Durneva - "New Geodesic Instruments for the Preparation of the Basis for Topographic Photographs". M. S. Uspenskiy - "Some Results of the Stability Investigation of Traverse Stations and Monuments in the Area of the USSR". M. D. Konshin - "On Using the Elements of External Orientation in the Photogrammetric Evaluation of Aerial Photographs, and on the Increase of the Accuracy in Stereoscopic Measurements". G. D. Krashenninnikov - "On the Stereograph by Drobyshev". - The members of the staff of the departments of the GUGK held the following lectures:
G. S. D'yakov - "On the Stage of Technical Studies at Aerial Surveying Enterprises". V. N. Shishkin - "The Work of Rationalizing and Introducing the New Technique to the Topo-

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graphic-Geodesic Production of the GUGK in 1957". A. P. Shcheglov - "Analysis of the Measuring Accuracy in the Triangulation of 2nd and 3rd order in the Years 1956-1957". B. V. Troitskiy - "Marking Control Points for the Geodesic Preparation of Photographs". I. V. Krylov - "Analytical Method for the Determination of Position- and Altitude Traverse Stations".

Based on the lectures it could be found that during the last years the topographic photographs of the scale 1:25 000 and 1:10 000 have undergone great development.

The conference decided to invite the representatives of the aerial surveying enterprises of the departments of the State Geodesic Control as well as of the interested offices to a conference at the end of 1958 and to investigate the project for the plan of development of the geodesic tasks in 1959-1965.

1. Cartography 2. Aerial photography 3. Scientific reports

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AUTHOR: Kashin, L. A.

SOV/6-58-7-6/19

TITLE: Arrangement of Indoor Work in the Field Sub-Divisions of the "Aerial Surveying Authority North Caucasus" (Postanovka kameral'nykh.rabot v **polarykh** podrazdeleniyakh Severo-Kavkazskogo AGP)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 34-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the winter season from 1955 to 1956 arrangements were made to carry out stereotopographical work in two topographical departments at the "Aerial Surveying Authority North Caucasus". In making this arrangement the following line of thought was followed: If every department carries out a stereotopographical survey of an area of 2 000 km² one year after field work had been completed, one stereotopographical section with a staff of 60 will be able to replace five departments. Topographers have special experience and thus are in a position to compile a better and more detailed map than specialists lacking such experience. These presumptions have later on been found to be true. This is a description of this work carried out in the explained manner. In 1958 42 %

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